The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Reelected; N-S High-level Pol. & Mil. Talks Proposed

The First Session of the Eighth SPA was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in downtown Pyongyang from Dec. 29 to 9. The photo shows the platform of the first-day session. (Rodong Sinmun, Dec. 30, 1986)

The Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), the highest organ of state power in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), reelected President Kim Il Sung as Head of State and urged the nation to work for "the complete victory of socialism."

The First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang from Dec. 29 to 30 reelected President Kim Il Sung to another four-year term of office, naming Li Gun Mo as the new premier of the Administration Council.

Deputy Rim Chun Chu, one of the three vice presidents, introduced a motion to reelect General Secretary Kim Il Sung as the DPRK President on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK). (See his speech on page 7)

Calling the President "the first great leader greeted by our people in their thousands of year long history" Mr. Rim stressed: "Only a party and state guided by a great leader can create a great history and pioneer a great future."

The reelection of the President was welcomed at a Pyongyang mass meeting on Dec. 30, and other meetings held in various provinces on Jan. 3, 4 and 5.

In Japan, the reelection received a favorable reception at a Jan. 9 meeting of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The SPA elected Chi Chang Ik as secretary of the Central People's Committee and Hong Song Nam as first vice premier.

Kang Song San who had served as premier was promoted to a secretary of

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12th Plenary Meeting of 6th WPK CC Discusses New Econ. Plans

The 12th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK held on Dec. 27, 1986 in Pyongyang discussed "the target figures" of the third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993) and other important issues.

The following four items were put on the agenda of the plenary meeting which was presided over by General Secretary Kim Il Sung:

1. On the target figures of the third Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy;
2. On the 1987 plan for the development of the national economy;
3. On the proposal for the make-up of the government to be submitted to the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly; and
4. Organizational problem.

The KCNA reported on Dec. 29 that President Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech on the first and second agenda items after Hong Song Nam made a report.

Some personnel changes were also made at the meeting.

Li Gun Mo and Hong Song Nam were promoted to members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee from its alternate members.

Li Gun Mo, Kim Hwan and Pak Nam Gi were discharged from the post of Secretary of the party central committee.

Kang Song San, Yon Hyong Muk, Chon Byong Ho and Choe Tae Bok were elected secretaries of the party central committee.

The meeting also elected members and alternate members of the party central committee and members of the party central auditing commission to fill their vacancies.

New Line-up

The Dec. 29-30 First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly elected leading personages in the state structure consisting of Presidency, power organs, administrative bodies and judicial and procuratorial organs.

Here is the list of them:

Vice Presidents

Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu and Li Jong Ok

Premier of Administration Council

Li Gun Mo

Central People's Committee

Secretary: *Chi Chang Ik*
Members: *O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, Li Jong Ok, Li Gun Mo, Hong Song Nam, So Yun Sok, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kang Hui Won, Cho Se Ung, Yun Gi Bok, Chi Chang Ik, Kim Byong Ryul and Paek Bom Su*

Standing Committee of SPA

Chairman: *Yang Hyong Sop*
Vice Chairmen: *Son Song Pil and Ryo Yon Gu*
Secretary: *Kim Bong Ju*
Members: *Ryom Tae Jun, Chong Du Hwan, Li Mong Ho, Chu Chang Jun, Choe Ryong Hae, Pak Su Dong, Kim Song Ae, Kim Gyong Bong, Sok Yun Gi, Ryu Ho Jun and Nam Sun Hui*

SPA Budget Committee

Chairman: *Yun Gi Bok*
Members: *Pak Nam Gi, Kim Chang Ju, Pak Sung Il, Li Chung Song, Sin Gyong Sik and Kim Hyong Jong*

SPA Bills Committee

Chairman: *Kye Ung Tae*
Members: *Paek Hak Rim, Pang Hak Se, Han Sang Gyu, Kang Hyon Su, Kim Ui Sun and Chong Mun San*

Chairman of State Control Commission of Central People's Committee

Hyon Mu Gwang

Prosecutor General of Central Public Prosecutor's Office

Han Sang Gyu

President of Central Court

Pang Hak Se

Members of Administration Council

Premier: *Li Gun Mo*
First Vice Premier: *Hong Song Nam*
Vice Premiers: *Kim Yong Nam, Kim Bok Sin, Choe Gwang, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chang Ju, Kim Yun Hyok*
Minister of Foreign Affairs: *Kim Yong Nam*
Chairman of Commission of External Economic Affairs: *Kim Bok Sin*
Chairman of Agricultural Commission: *Kim Chang Ju*
Chairman of Commission of Construction and Building-Materials Industry: *Kim Yun Hyok*
Chairman of State Planning Commission: *Pak Nam Gi*
Chairman of Commission of Metal and Machine-Building Industries: *Kye Hyong Sun*
Chairman of Mining Industry Commission: *Cho Chang Dok*
Chairman of Transport Commission: *Li Gil Song*
Chairman of Electric Industry Commission: *Li Ji Chan*
Chairman of Chemical and Light Industry Commission: *Kim Hwan*
Chairman of Fisheries Commission: *Choe Bok Yon*
Chairman of Commission of Public Welfare: *Kong Jin Tae*
Chairman of State Construction Commission: *Kim Ung Sang*
Chairman of State Commission of Science and Technology: *Li Ja Bang*
Minister of Public Security: *Paek Hak Rim*
Minister of Natural Resources Development: *Kim Se Yong*
Minister of Atomic Power Industry: *Choe Hak Gun*
Minister of Shipbuilding Industry: *Li Sok*
Minister of Post and Telecommunications: *Kim Yong Chae*
Minister of Railways: *Pak Yong Sok*
Minister of Foreign Trade: *Choe Jong Gun*
Minister of External Economic Affairs: *Chong Song Nam*
Minister of Forestries: *Kim Jae Ryul*
Minister of Labour Administration: *Kim Bong Ul*
Chairman of Education Commission: *Pyon Yong Rip*
Minister of Culture and Art: *Chang Chol*
Minister of Finance: *Yun Gi Jong*
President of Academy of Sciences: *Kim Gyong Bong*
Minister of Public Health: *Li Jong Ryul*
Minister of Commerce: *Han Jang Gun*
General Director of General Corporation of Central Materials Supply Agencies: *Li Pil Song*
Chairman of Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee: *Kim Yu Sun*
President of Central Bank: *Pyon Sung U*
Director of Central Statistics Bureau: *Sin Gyong Sik*
Director of Secretariat of Administration Council: *Chong Mun San*

For the Complete Victory of Socialism

Policy Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Follows the full text of "For the Complete Victory of Socialism", the policy speech made by President Kim Il Sung on December 30 at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:
(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Comrade deputies,

Today our revolution is pressing along the road of building socialism and communism under the banner of the Republic. As our revolution advances victoriously, all the people's support for and trust in the government of the Republic are increasing with every passing day, and our Republic is growing stronger.

Thanks to the high degree of political awareness and great revolutionary enthusiasm of all the people including the working class, the elections to the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK were held successfully, and a new government of the Republic was organized. As a result, our people's government has been further strengthened, and the politico-ideological unity of our people who are rallied closely behind our party and the government of the Republic has become as solid as rock.

The new government of the Republic will do all its work so as to fulfil the people's high trust and expectations and will continue to fight vigorously for the happiness of our people, for the prosperity and development of the country and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The government of our Republic is a truly people's government and a Juche-oriented revolutionary government which champions the people's freedom and rights and fights to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The fighting tasks now facing this government in carrying out the revolutionary cause of Juche are to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

The government of the Republic must carry out its honourable revolutionary tasks with credit by accelerating the revolutionary struggle and construction more vigorously under the banner of the Juche idea.

On Completely Victorious Socialist Society

Comrades,

The cause of building socialism and communism is a sacred cause to provide the masses of the people with complete Chajusong.

It is the age-long desire and the highest ideal of the people to achieve complete Chajusong. If they are to realize their cherished desire and ideal, the masses of the people must transform the exploiting system of the old society in a revolutionary manner, advance along the road of socialism to the end until they consummate the cause of building socialism and communism.

The road to socialism and communism is a historical course that covers many stages of revolutionary development.

It takes a long time for the working class to build a communist society after seizing the political power and taking the path of socialism. In this process the working class must carry out the revolutionary tasks of many stages, the tasks which arise in sequence.

As early as the initial period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the Korean communists put forward the fighting programme of liberating the nation and then building socialism and communism in the liberated country. They have been fighting tirelessly to carry out the programme.

After liberating the country, we liquidated the colonial ruling machinery of the Japanese imperialists without delay and established the people's government. On the strength of this government we carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution thoroughly and thus established the people's democratic system in the north. On the basis of the social change which was effected by the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, our party strengthened and developed the people's government into a socialist government of proletarian dictatorship as required by the developing revolution. This was a turning point in the history of our country's advance to socialism, and that was where our people began to perform the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

The cause of building socialism which begins with the establishment of the socialist government emerges victorious and is consummated through the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. The transition period is a period when a fierce class struggle takes place between socialism and capitalism, and a period of historic changes when the socialist society is completed through the transformation of man, society and nature in accordance with the aspirations and desire of the working class. The historic tasks of the transition period are to win a complete victory over capitalism in all spheres of social life and bring about a classless society by eliminating all class antagonisms and class distinctions. If they are to complete the transition to socialism, the masses of the people who have come to power must carry out the historic tasks of the transition period.

The first task that must be carried out in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism is to liquidate the exploiting system and establish the socialist system by reorganizing the outdated production relations on socialist lines. In view of the specific situation in our country where the democratic revolution triumphed, our party and the people's government formulated an original line of socialist revolution and carried it out successfully and established an advanced socialist system in the northern half of the Republic. The victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system were great historical events which brought about a radical change in the social position and role of our people.

After the success in the socialist revolution, our party and the government of the Republic set the strategic target of achieving the complete victory of socialism for the transition period and have pressed ahead with the building of socialism.

Winning the complete victory of socialism is the requirement of the law of building socialism and communism. It is a historic task that must be carried out in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

Although the establishment of the socialist system is a historical turning point in the course of social development from capitalism to socialism, it does not mean the complete victory of socialism, nor does it imply a complete transition to socialism.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, the society retains a great deal of ideological, technical and cultural backwardness left over from the old society. Because of this there remain differences between towns and rural communities, between the industrial working class and the peasantry and various other differences; the material and technical foundations of the society are weak in comparison with the advanced social system; and the working people's material and cultural standards are not so high as they should be. With the establishment of the socialist system, the exploiting classes cease to exist in the society, but the corroding actions of the outdated ideas continue, and so do the ideological and cultural infiltration and destructive and subversive manoeuvres of the hostile outside forces which are opposed to the socialist system. A society where the socialist system has been set up but socialist construction has not been completed and where the exploiting system has been liquidated but there still remains the danger of capitalism being restored, cannot be called a completely victorious socialist society.

A completely victorious socialist society is a consummated socialist society the whole of which has been working-classized and in which all the people, as equal masters of the state and society, lead an independent and creative life. The completely victorious socialist society is a classless society, a developed society where all its members are provided with complete socio-political equality and decent material and cultural lives. It is a society which, from the point of view of social progress, coincides with the end of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, and in which the lower stage of communism becomes a complete reality and gradual transition to the higher stage of communism gets under way.

The complete victory of socialism is another epoch-making event in the people's struggle for Chajusong; it is an important milestone in the course of building socialism and communism.

Of course, the complete victory of socialism does not mean going over to the higher stage of communism at once. When socialism is completely triumphant, the class distinctions will disappear, but the differences between mental and physical labour and some distinctions in material standards will continue to remain, and the productive forces of society will not reach such a high level as to permit distribution according to need. In order to overcome the transitional character of socialist society completely and go over to the higher stage of communism, it is necessary to go through a historical stage where the completely triumphant socialist society is consolidated and developed until communism has been built completely. It is the law of building socialism and communism to win the complete victory of socialism through the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and to reach the higher stage of communism through a complete socialist society.

To achieve the complete victory of socialism is now a real requirement of socialist construction in our country.

Nearly 30 years have passed since our people began to perform the task of complete victory of socialism on a full scale after the triumph of the socialist revolution. In this period our people have made big strides in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

Guided by the correct policy of our party and the government of the Republic for socialist construction and under their correct leadership, our country carried out the task of socialist industrialization successfully in a short period in history, and laid solid foundations of an independent national economy. The material and technical foundations of the socialist independent national economy which we had built have been strengthened and its structure further improved through the fulfilment of a number of plans for the development of the national economy.

In recent years our people carried out the Second Seven-Year Plan successfully. As a result, all sectors of the national economy have been solidly equipped with modern techniques, and the nation's economic power has increased further.

We have also achieved a great success in the transformation of man by pressing ahead with the ideological and cultural revolutions.

The remnants of the backward, outdated ideas and culture handed down through history are very small elements now in our society, and all the people are being prepared excellently as fully developed communist people who are equipped with the advanced ideology of the working class and have attained high technical and cultural standards. This quality of the people who are the masters of society shows the high level of development of our society as well as the maturity of the basic conditions for the complete victory of socialism in our country.

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Presidential Policy Speech

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The socialist system in our country has become further consolidated and developed on the basis of the brilliant successes in socialist economic construction and in the transformation of human beings.

Our socialist system is the best social system which provides all the people with genuine political freedom, democratic rights and material and cultural well-being. In our country all the people are united in mind and purpose solidly behind our party and the government of the Republic, and the whole society has been imbued with the collectivist way of life, with the spirit to help and lead each other forward. The party and the people, in solid unity and cohesion, constitute the mighty, Juche-oriented force of the revolution, and all the people place unreserved trust in the party and the government. This is a sure guarantee for the durability of our socialist system and the decisive factor for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

All these successes in the struggle for the transformation of man, society and nature show that we are near the line where to mark the complete victory of socialism.

Indeed, the Korean revolution pioneered by us communists has advanced a long way under the correct leadership of our party and the government of our Republic. But we still have to do more work in all fields of human, social and nature transformations if we are to win the complete victory of socialism. We must struggle more vigorously to win the complete victory of socialism in keeping with the mature requirement of our developing revolution and with our people's revolutionary aspirations.

Presidential Message to Chongryun Chairman

Ushering in the New Year 1987, President Kim Il Sung sent on January 1 a message of greetings to Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Pointing out that last year Chongryun has done a lot of work for the prosperity of the socialist homeland and the strengthening and development of the Koreans movement in Japan even under the difficult conditions in an alien land, President Kim Il Sung wrote in the message: Last year Chongryun held with success its 14th congress amid the high enthusiasm of the entire compatriots in Japan and opened up a new prospect for the strengthening and development of the Koreans movement in Japan.

Chongryun creditably carried out its tasks by organising and mobilizing the patriotic zeal and creative energies of its functionaries and compatriots and, at the same time, united broad masses of compatriots under the banner of great national unity, actively supported and encouraged the south Korean people's patriotic struggle for independence, democracy and reunification and conducted brisk external activities for creating a favorable international climate for our revolution.

I highly appreciate the distinguished successes made by Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan last year by displaying their intense loyalty to the socialist fatherland and patriotism.

The message expressed the belief that Chongryun would register fresh successes in all fields of patriotic work by improving the system and method of work and enlisting its functionaries and compatriots in it in keeping with the needs of developing reality.

On Abolition of Classes in Socialist Society

Comrades,

The fundamental question in winning the complete victory of socialism is to transform people and social relations on the pattern of the working class so as to eliminate the class differences and establish a classless society.

A socialist society is, in its proper sense, the society of the working class. A full-fledged, complete socialist society is a society all spheres of which have been working-classized, in other words, a classless society in which everyone has been working-classized and all social relations reformed on the working-class pattern.

Eliminating class antagonisms and class distinctions and abolishing classes themselves constitute the basic condition to provide the masses with Chajusong. The emergence of classes gave rise to the relations of domination and subjugation between people and, accordingly, the struggle for Chajusong meant precisely the fight for class liberation. In the previous period in history, however, no class has ever raised the slogan for the abolition of classes except the working class which alone put up this slogan and has struggled to build a classless society ever since its appearance on the scene of history. The abolition of classes and the building of a classless society – This is the historic task which the working class itself put forward; this is the important goal of building socialism and communism.

The socialist revolution marks an important turning point in the struggle of the working class to abolish classes. The liquidation of the exploiting classes by the socialist revolution results in the elimination of class antagonisms which are the root cause of all social miseries, and in a socialist society the working class and the cooperative farmers alone remain as classes. Therefore, the abolition of classes in a socialist society boils down to the question of eliminating the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry by solving the rural question; only when this question is solved can the historic task of abolishing the classes be carried out finally, and the classless society be established.

Because of the class distinctions between workers and farmers there exist a number of distinctions in social lives and some non-working-class social relations in a socialist society. For this reason, the elimination of these class differences is the central task of social transformation in the period after the establishment of the socialist system.

In order to eliminate the class differences between workers and farmers, it is imperative to turn cooperative property into all-people property so as to establish an undivided sway of the all-people ownership of the means of production.

The ownership of the means of production is the basic factor in defining classes. The two classes – the working class and the farmers – exist in a socialist society because there are two forms of socialist ownership – all-people property and cooperative property. It is only when the means of production are brought under undivided ownership by all the people through the transformation of cooperative property into all-people property that the farmers are working-classized and, accordingly, the class differences between workers and farmers disappear.

The conversion of cooperative property into all-people property is the requirement of the law of the development of a socialist society.

A socialist society is the society based on collectivism, and both cooperative property and all-people property are socialist property which constitute the economic foundations of our society. Collectivism requires that all social relations including ownership should develop steadily in conformity with the communal interests and requirements of the whole of society. Cooperative property, a lower form of socialist ownership, must develop towards the higher standard of its socialization and ultimately into all-people property which is a higher form of socialist ownership. When cooperative property is transformed into all-people property so that all working people are embraced by a single economy under the ownership of all the people, the communist principle of "One for all and all for one" can be applied satisfactorily.

We must consolidate and develop cooperative property into all-people property in line with the lawful requirement of the development of a socialist society.

Cooperative property exists side by side with all-people property in a socialist society because the farmers' standards of ideology, technology and culture are lower than those of the working class and because the material and technical foundations of agriculture are weaker than those of industry. So the basic way to convert cooperative property into all-people property is to eliminate the ideological, technological and cultural backwardness of rural communities.

If we are to put an end to this backwardness and make cooperative property all-people property, we must

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State leadership elected at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Presidential Policy Speech

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carry out the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question published by our party.

The Theses on the Socialist Rural Question are the action programme of our party to solve the rural question finally and with the complete victory of socialism by consolidating and developing cooperative property and changing it into all-people property.

In accordance with the principle laid down in the theses, we must first accelerate the ideological and cultural revolutions energetically in country areas so as to raise the farmers' level of ideology, technology and culture quickly.

The ideology of the working people has a very important effect on the development of ownership. We must intensify the ideological education and organizational life of farmers and harden them steadily through communal labour and collective activities so that they will hold the interests of the society and state dearer than individual interests and work honestly for society and collective and for the country and the people, with a high degree of awareness of being masters of the revolution and construction.

A modern, developing agriculture requires a radical improvement of the farmers' technical and cultural standards. We must train the new generation to be dependable builders of socialist rural communities to meet the requirements of the developing realities and, at the same time, improve adult education and dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge in country areas so that every farmer can handle modern farm machines skilfully and attain high standards of knowledge and skills for scientific and technological farming.

We must also press ahead with the technical revolution in rural areas and industrialize agriculture.

The industrialization of agriculture means effecting irrigation, electrification, mechanization and a wide application of chemicals in the rural economy and developing agricultural production into a modern technical process. When agriculture is industrialized, we shall be able to develop it into a large-scale economy based on modern machinery so as to increase agricultural production rapidly, obliterate the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and free the farmers from back-breaking work.

Since the irrigation and electrification of agriculture have already been effected, we must consolidate the success and, at the same time, mass-produce different kinds of modern farm machines including tractors and harvesters and supply them to country areas in a planned manner. We must also produce and supply to the rural communities greater quantities of various kinds of high-quality fertilizers and agricultural chemicals which suit our soil conditions and the characteristics of our crops, and work hard to adopt advanced farming technology and methods and the latest achievements of agricultural science to put farm production on a highly scientific basis.

In order to transform cooperative property into all-people property, we must combine the two organically by continuing to enhance the leading role of the latter in relation to the former.

An important task in their organic combination is to strengthen the direct production ties between the two. These ties are established through state enterprises serving agriculture directly. We must further strengthen material and technical means of the farm machine stations, irrigation administration offices and other state enterprises in the service of agriculture and thus steadily enhance the role played by the material and technical means of all-people property in the agricultural production of cooperative farms.

Another important task in transforming cooperative property into all-people property is to improve constantly the direction and management of cooperative agriculture.

Economic management is closely related to ownership, and it has a great effect on the change and development of ownership. Unless the direction and management of the agricultural cooperative economy are improved, we shall be unable to speed up the process of transforming cooperative property into all-people property. Today the fact that the level of technical equipment of the agricultural cooperative economy is rising higher, and that farm production is becoming modernized with the passage of time, requires us to improve the technical guidance of agricultural production and to plan and organize all managing activities thoroughly.

We must further strengthen agricultural leadership bodies and enhance their functions and role so as to give full play to the superiority of the Juche-oriented system of agricultural guidance, thereby radically improving the industrial method of guiding cooperative agriculture. We must enhance particularly the role of country cooperative farm management committees which are in direct charge of guiding local cooperative farms so that their technical guidance will be effective enough to carry on agricultural production as required by the Juche farming method and that the material and technical assistance by the state to the cooperative economy will be offered satisfactorily.

When cooperative property is converted into all-people property as a result of the thorough implementation of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question put forward by our party, the class differences between workers and farmers will disappear and, therefore, all social relations will become reorganized completely into those of the working class.

On Carrying Out 3rd 7-Yr. Plan

Comrades,

Pressing ahead with socialist economic construction is an important task in achieving the complete victory of socialism.

Socialist economic construction is a worthwhile effort to harness nature and create conditions for the independent and creative life of the people; it is also a sacred undertaking to strengthen the material and technical foundations of socialism and capture the material fortress of communism. Successful economic construction is essential to accomplishing the building of socialism and communism and to providing the masses with complete Chajusong.

The socialist system which is established through the socialist revolution, can only be steadily consolidated and developed, demonstrating its superiority and might to the full, when it is based on the material and technical foundations which are commensurate with it. The socialist system can only become really strong and durable and the complete victory of socialism be attained when, through efficient economic construction, solid material and technical foundations of socialism are laid and when all the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, fully enjoy an independent politico-ideological life and a prosperous material and cultural life. Countries like ours, which had not gone through an industrial revolution in the past and carried out socialist revolution in a backward economic situation, must devote particular efforts to economic construction after the establishment of a socialist system.

Pressing ahead with economic construction is an important function of a socialist state. The function of a socialist state as the organizer of the economy comes to the fore as a more important matter with the progress of the building of socialism and communism.

Whether or not the complete victory of socialism is achieved at an early date, as required by our revolutionary development and as desired by our people, depends largely on how economic construction is carried out.

We must create powerful material and technical foundations commensurate with a complete socialist society by stepping up socialist economic construction.

The goal we must attain in the sphere of economic construction for the complete victory of socialism is to build a Juche-oriented national economy which is highly modernized in all its branches and perfect in its structure. We must industrialize agriculture and raise the level of all the technical equipment of the national economy to a considerable extent and thus free the working people from difficult and labour-consuming work and solve the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people statisfactorily so as to attain high standards.

In order to reach this goal of socialist economic construction, the government of the Republic must continue to adhere to the line of building an independent socialist national economy and promote the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy more energetically.

The immediate important task in socialist economic construction is to implement the third Seven-Year Plan successfully.

Next year we shall undertake this plan.

The basic task of the third Seven-Year Plan is to continue to press ahead with the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy so as to lay solid material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism.

During this plan period we must strengthen the independence of the national economy still further, provide industry, agriculture and all other branches of the national economy with powerful modern technical equipment and increase production at a high rate. During the new plan period we must attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction put forward by the Sixth Congress of the Party and increase the total industrial output 1.9 times and agricultural output 1.4 times at least.

The third Seven-Year Plan is a magnificent plan of economic construction to increase the nation's economic power and improve the people's living standards radically; it is a great goal to bring about a decisive turn in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

All the officials and working people must rise to the occasion as one to carry out the third Seven-Year Plan and bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction.

The most important task in implementing this plan is to accelerate the technical renovation of the national economy by developing science and technology and intensifying the technical innovation drive.

Today science and technology are developing very rapidly and they are playing a decisive role in economic progress. There is no limit to the development of science and technology which are the product of man's ingenuity; they give man unlimited possibilities to harness nature and dominate the world. Achieving rapid growth in production on the basis of highly developed science and technology is the main trend of the world's economic progress at present.

The present situation of our socialist construction all the more urgently requires the rapid development of science and technology. Without this and without enterprising technical innovations it would be impossible to carry out the gigantic tasks of the new long-term plan and raise our economy onto a new, higher stage.

We must direct great effort to the development of science and technology and thus solve smoothly various scientific and technological problems arising in socialist construction and bring the level of our science and technology to the world standard as soon as possible.

We must work out a correct plan for the development of science and technology in conformity with the long-term objectives and present requirement of our socialist construction, and with the world's trend of scientific and technological progress, and carry it out by mobilizing the creativity of the scientists, technicians and wide sections of the working people in every way. Senior officials must have a correct attitude to science and technology and radically improve party and state guidance of scientific research work and the technical innovation movement as well as provision for this work.

The important target of our scientific and technological progress for the present is to effect all-round technical renovation of the national economy. All branches of the national economy must modernize the outdated and backward equipment and mechanize and automate production processes and introduce robots and electronic computers into them. During the new long-term plan we must devote great effort to the development of the machine-building, ultra-miniature electronic and robot industries. By doing this we must lay solid production bases for these industries in a short time and produce various kinds of up-to-date machinery and electronic and automation elements and components which are needed for the technical renovation of the national economy.

If we are to succeed in the third Seven-Year Plan, we will have to increase the production capacities of key industries sharply.

The third Seven-Year Plan is an ambitious plan which envisages a high rate of production growth. The major targets of key industries specified in the new long-term plan including electricity, coal, steel and nonferrous metals are high targets which can only be attained when we increase the production capacities much more than now; it is only when these targets are achieved that all branches of the national economy will succeed in implementing the long-term plan.

During the new long-term plan the key industries must renew their existing equipment by introducing more efficient and precise modern equipment, increase their production capacities to the fullest extent, and build new, modern factories and enterprises on a large scale. Tangible improvement of the people's standard of living is one of the most important tasks which we must fulfil during the third Seven-Year Plan. During the new long-term plan we must solve the people's problems of food, clothing and housing satisfactorily so as to raise their general living standard higher.

In accordance with our party's far-reaching plan and under its direction a number of major projects are now forging ahead, among them are the projects to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tidal flats and build the Sunchon Vinalon Complex with a capacity of 100,000 tons and the large Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex. They are a daring blueprint to increase the country's economic power and solve, in particular, the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people smoothly; they are very important and worthwhile undertaking for our people's happy future.

We must concentrate all our efforts on these projects and finish them quickly. The soldiers of the people's army and the building workers who are working on these projects must display all their devotion and creativity in their worthwhile work for the country's prosperity and the people's well-being. Different branches of the national economy must supply the equipment and materials needed for the projects in time and on a preferential basis, and the entire party, the whole country and all the people must give powerful support to these projects.

If we are to succeed in the third Seven-Year Plan, we must radically improve the guidance of the economy and the management of enterprises.

In economic guidance and enterprise management we must firmly defend and adhere to the original, Juche system of socialist economic management created

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by our party and implement it thoroughly so that its vitality will be displayed fully in socialist construction.

All branches of the national economy must implement the Taean work system strictly. All factories and enterprises must organize economic work under the collective leadership of the party committee as required by the Taean work system, and must give precedence to political work so as to give rein to the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the producers for the implementation of the long-term plan.

Economic guidance and enterprise management should be put on a scientific basis and rationalized as required by the actual situation of our socialist construction.

The socialist economy continues to develop and the new situation of economic progress required that guidance of the economy and management of enterprises should be improved in step with it. All sectors of the national economy must conduct management activity in a scientific way based on accurate plans, calculations and statistics and rationalize enterprise management by making proper use of the economic levers to suit the transitional character of the socialist society.

All the officials and working people must carry out the third Seven-Year Plan with credit by working devotedly with infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution and great revolutionary zeal, and thus demonstrate the might of Juche Korea and exalt its honour once more.

On Strengthening People's Government

Comrades,

In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism we must strengthen the people's government and enhance its functions and role.

The people's government is a veritable champion of our people's rights to independence and a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism. Only under the people's government can the working masses use genuine freedom to the full and exercise all their rights as masters of the state and society, enjoy a happy, affluent life to their hearts' content and succeed in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism. The struggle for the complete victory of socialism is a difficult and complicated struggle to transform people, society and nature and it accompanies a continuous class struggle. Only by strengthening the people's government and enhancing its functions and role, is it possible to rally the broad masses solidly into a political force, mobilize their creative power effectively in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and defend the socialist system firmly.

We must improve the work of the people's government organs so as to enhance their functions and role in every way in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

The government of the Republic must continue to advance under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and carry out our party's line of the three revolutions.

The struggle for the complete victory of socialism is a far-reaching and great social transformation aimed at eliminating the legacies of the old society remaining in the socialist society and at imbuing the whole of society with the ideology, technology and culture of the working class. It can be carried out successfully only through the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. The three revolutions are the highest stage of the revolution to accomplish the building of socialism and communism and provide the masses with complete Chajusong. We must enhance the functions and role of the people's government and carry out the three revolutions. This is the way to accomplish the cause of Chajusong for the people, the cause of building socialism and communism. The banner of the people's government and of the three revolutions is immediately the banner of Chajusong, the banner of socialism and communism.

The organs of people's government must hold fast to the line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, and vigorously carry them on under the leadership of the party. As executors of the party's line of the three revolutions, the organs of people's government must concentrate all their activities on the successful implementation of the three revolutions and deal efficiently with administrative and organizational affairs and with the provision of material and technical needs in keeping with the high degree of enthusiasm of the working people who have turned out in the implementation of the three revolutions.

The government of the Republic and other government organs at all levels must thoroughly implement the class line and the mass line in their activity.

The people's government is, in essence, the revolutionary government of the working class. It is only when they carry out the class line in their activity that the people's government organs can preserve their working-class character and fulfil their honourable mission as the revolutionary government of the working class.

In all spheres of state activity they must enhance the leading role of the working class steadily, adhere firmly to the working-class principle and carry out all the policies in the interests of the working class. They must ensure that all state and social lives are geared to the aspiration and desire of the working class and that a sound working-class habit of life prevails throughout the society. The people's government must guard against the poisonous ideas of capitalism and revisionism and prevent them from infiltrating into our society and resolutely fight against all attempts to infringe upon the socialist system. The socialist and communist society is a society for all the people. It can be built only by the creative role of the broad masses of the people. In order to build the socialist and communist society successfully, we must champion the interests of the people in every way and mobilize their creative power to the full. To this end, the people's government must implement the revolutionary mass line in its activity.

Defending the interests of the people and serving them faithfully is the fundamental requirement of the mass line. Our officials must not be bureaucrats who shout at the people and load it over them; they must serve the people truly and work honestly for them. The officials of the people's government organs must organize and conduct all their work on the principle of regarding the interests of the people as most important and championing them thoroughly. They must guarantee their rights and interests in all fields of social life as provided by law. They must always have deep concern for the people's life, break bottlenecks for the people, meet their needs in time and work hard to provide conditions for their happier life.

The people's government must establish a revolutionary system and order in state and social life and supervise and run the economic life of the country in a coordinated way.

It is a natural requirement of socialist society, an organized society, that the revolutionary system and order are established in all spheres of state and social life and that all members of society observe discipline and order. If the revolutionary system and order are not established in socialist society, people cannot take an organized, joint action smoothly and, worse still, social disorder and undesirable practices may occur.

In order to establish the revolutionary system and order in our society it is necessary to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life.

Laws in socialist society are the code of conduct that is binding on all its members, as well as a basic means with which the people's government administers the affairs of state. By strengthening the socialist law-abiding life, the people's government must establish a revolutionary atmosphere of observing laws in the whole of society and encourage all working people to abide by the laws of the Republic honestly.

To tighten state administrative discipline is very important in establishing the revolutionary system and order in society. The people's government organs must establish a well-regulated work system by which to supervise and direct all state and social lives in a unified way and build up strict discipline under which all sectors and units accept the decisions and instructions of the party and state unconditionally and implement them thoroughly. By organizing the state and social activities better, they must ensure that all the officials and working people observe established discipline and order and must increase the social spirit of organization and discipline further in step with the development of the revolution and construction onto a higher stage.

To effect unified supervision and operation of every aspect of the national life is an important task of the people's government. A unified operation of national life enables the people's government to mobilize and make a rational use of all resources and potentials, plan and propel economic construction and the work of improving the people's living standards.

The people's government must keep all the manpower and natural resources under unified control and organize production and distribution, accumulation and consumption in a rational manner. The people's government organs at all levels must coordinate economic construction, the development of culture and services for the people in the districts and units in their charge and organize and guide them carefully to suit the needs of the state and in the interests of the people.

Our party and people have placed high confidence in the people's government officials and entrusted them with heavy responsibility. The officials of the people's government organs must work in a responsible manner, with the attitude befitting masters, so as to prove themselves worthy of the deep trust and great expectations of the party and people. All the officials must carry out their revolutionary tasks with a high sense of responsibility, with ardent loyalty to the party and revolution and with a sense of devotion to the people and thus fulfil their honourable mission as leaders of the revolution and faithful servants of the people.

On Holding N-S High-level Pol. and Mil. Talks

Comrades,

To achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country is the most urgent national task for the government of the Republic.

The question of reunifying our country is very important in that it affects the destiny of the Korean nation. Unless the country is reunified, the whole nation cannot avoid sufferings and disasters caused by national division, and the coordinated development of the country and the prosperity of the nation are impossible. National reunification is the unanimous desire of our people who have lived as one nation for ages. On the Korean Peninsula the danger of the country's permanent divi-

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Newly elected deputies attending the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held over Dec. 29-30 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang.

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sion and of a new war is increasing daily. This situation urgently requires that the question of national reunification should be settled as soon as possible.

We must make every effort to bring about an early reunification to meet the desire of the nation and the requirements of the prevailing situation.

For the settlement of the question of national reunification, the government of our Republic is firmly maintaining the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. These are the fundamental principles of national reunification our government has consistently maintained; they are the nation's common principles of reunification which represent the will of all the Koreans. These three principles alone can ensure that the country is reunified independently and peacefully on a democratic principle, free from any foreign interference.

At present, the first and foremost task in reunifying the country independently and peacefully is to ease the tension and ensure durable peace on the Korean Peninsula, and to create favourable conditions for peaceful reunification.

The government of the Republic has made every effort to reduce the tension and create the prerequisite to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Early in 1984, we proposed to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south, as a fundamental step towards peace on the Korean Peninsula. This was followed by a number of our initiatives for various north-south talks, which resulted in the arrangement of venues for broad contacts and dialogues between the north and the south. Early this year we took a measure, on our own initiative, to refrain from conducting military exercises in order to ease the tension, and made new proposals for talks between military authorities and for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

But the United States and the south Korean authorities, in disregard of our peaceful efforts, are continuing to follow a line of confrontation and war, thereby further aggravating the tension.

In south Korea, anti-communist clamours against our Republic are now being made on an unprecedentedly large scale, with the result that political confrontation between north and south has reached the extreme.

Not satisfied with so many slanders they have made against us, the south Korean authorities are inventing preposterous lies to stimulate the south Korean people to distrust and hostility to us.

The south Korean authorities are ruthlessly suppressing the south Korean youths, students and other people who are fighting for independence against the United States, on the pretext of their being connected with us. Their struggle is entering a new stage under the banner of anti-U.S., independence, and it is dealing a heavy blow at U.S. colonial rule. The anti-U.S. struggle of the south Korean youths, students and other people is a just, patriotic struggle for national sovereignty in south Korea and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The attempt to link their struggle with us is a perversity which can convince no one; and their repression on the charge of "pro-communism" is an act against the people and the nation, an act which is being perpetrated under an anti-communist slogan.

Anti-communism is an ideological weapon of the imperialists to invade other countries, and divide and rule them. If one is immersed in anti-communism, one will lose Juche and will be unable to distinguish between the patriotic and the traitorous, and to defend the nation's Chajusong and interests. Anti-communism is an idea of confrontation and division; it is opposed to the nation's solidarity and unity and peace; it is an idea of war. It is by no means accidental that even in the "national assembly" of south Korea the validity of the "government policy against communism" is now being questioned and that the voice is being raised for a "government policy for reunification".

On the Korean Peninsula the military tension is increasing at present.

Recently the United States has put special emphasis on the military-strategic position of south Korea, sharply increased its armed forces there, brought in a large number of nuclear weapons and turned the whole of south Korea into a nuclear base. "Lance" missiles and various other nuclear carriers have been shipped into south Korea one after another in addition to the more than 1,000 nuclear weapons already deployed there, and large nuclear armouries are being built.

In particular, we cannot overlook the fact that the south Korean authorities and the United States stage the provocative, large-scale joint military exercise "Team Spirit" every year in order to complete the preparations for a nuclear war and fan up a war fever, thereby keeping the front and the rear on the alert at all times. The threatening situation which can only be imagined on the eve of war, shows that they may trigger a war at any minute. This cannot but rouse us to natural vigilance.

The more they step up their war preparations, the louder the south Korean authorities raise a hue and cry against a "threat of southward invasion". Recently they have gone the length of spreading the nonsense that we have worked out a "plan of invading the south" in anticipation of the 1988 Olympic Games and that we are building the Kumgangsan Power Station for the purpose of "attacking them by means of flood".

We have stated more than once that we will not invade the south. This stand which was officially expressed by the government of the Republic is guaranteed explicitly by a large number of our peace proposals and its sincerity has already been confirmed by the historical facts during the past decades.

As for the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station, it is, to all intents and purposes, a peaceful project undertaken under the long-term plan for our socialist economic construction. So there is no reason why the south Korean authorities should feel themselves threatened. None of us is so stupid as to make such a large investment in the project simply for the purpose of "attacking them by means of flood" nor does he want to see the south Korean people suffer a disaster. The south Korean authorities must not slander our construction of the power station, but pay due attention to getting withdrawn from south Korea the nuclear weapons which are more than enough to exterminate all the Korean nation.

We never want national extermination, nor can we tolerate our territory to become the theatre of a nuclear war provoked by the United States. From this standpoint we declare once again that we have no intention to invade the south and, at the same time, strongly assert that the Korean Peninsula be turned as soon as possible into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The state of sharp confrontation now on the Korean Peninsula is rousing a serious apprehension among all the Korean people who crave for national reunification and among the people of the world who aspire to peace.

If the sharp confrontation continues as it is, the distrust between the north and the south will grow further and the confrontation will become aggravated with each passing day and result in the outbreak of another war in Korea. A war in Korea would spread into a global thermonuclear war which would throw our nation and mankind into an irretrievable holocaust.

Today when the destiny of all our fellow countrymen is at stake, no Korean with conscience can remain indifferent to the brutal fact.

We must overcome the present difficult situation in every way and make a new breakthrough for peace in the country and for independent and peaceful national reunification.

The key to the new breakthrough for national reunification in the present situation is to relax the sharp political confrontation and military tensions at the earliest possible date and to create an atmosphere of sincere trust in the nation.

We deem it necessary to hold high-level political and military talks between the north and the south in order to settle the first and most urgent question for national reunification.

The deep distrust between the two sides results mainly from their political and military confrontation. The removal of the distrust and the creation of an atmosphere of trust depend largely on the efforts of those on both sides who have real political and military authority.

The north-south high-level political and military talks will have to discuss the measures to remove the present political confrontation, such as the matter of promoting the national bonds by refraining from slandering each other and by realizing multilateral cooperation and interchange between the north and the south. They will also have to discuss the steps to ease the present tension, such as reducing armed forces, stopping an arms race, turning the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone and refraining from large-scale military exercises. The talks should also deliberate on the measures to increase the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and to organize a neutral nations inspection force with military personnel of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden which are members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, as a setup to watch the military actions of both sides in the Demilitarized Zone.

In addition to these questions we are ready to discuss any proposal to be made by the south Korean side, if it is helpful to the relaxation of the political and military situation.

If the north-south high-level political and military talks are to settle various questions raised by both sides satisfactorily, those with real authority will also have to take part in the talks, along with high-ranking authorities from both sides.

Our new proposal for these talks is an expression of the idea of national unity and the line of national reunification which the government of the Republic has consistently maintained; it is another manifestation of our peace efforts. Our new proposal contains the unshakable resolve and will of the government of the Republic to promote trust and unity among our fellow countrymen by removing distrust and confrontation under any complicated circumstances, to ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula by preventing war and, further, to reunify the country peacefully.

If the south Korean authorities truly want to break the present deadlock between north and south and follow with us the road of peace in the country and of its peaceful reunification, they ought to show a positive response to our sincere proposal.

We believe that the north-south high-level political and military talks will be an important turning point in promoting trust between both sides, in opening a new phase for easing the tension and in creating the atmosphere for the dialogue at large.

If the talks produce a good result, the distrust which has been pent-up between the north and south for decades will be removed, the atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity created, and dialogues will be held successfully in many spheres in a good atmosphere.

If the high-level political and military talks between north and south and other kinds of dialogues succeed, summit talks between north and south may be held to discuss the fundamental questions for national reunification.

In order to guarantee a durable peace in our country and create the prerequisite for peaceful reunification, the tripartite talks should be held between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

The conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and the adoption of a nonaggression declaration between north and south are the process which we have to go through in converting the unstable situation of our country which is in the state of temporary armistice, into a lasting peace. These are a duty which we and the United States and south Korea cannot avoid.

If the United States really hopes the peace and reunification of Korea, she must respond to our proposal for the tripartite talks and withdraw her troops and nuclear weapons and all the other military equipment from south Korea.

The most reasonable way to reunify the country independently and peacefully is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

If we are to prevent our country from being divided into "two Koreas" for ever and ward off a war holocaust that threatens the whole nation, we have no alternative but to reunify the country by founding a confederal republic which will make neither side the conqueror or the conquered. Therefore, in the future, too, we will make patient efforts to put this just reunification proposal into effect.

In order to settle the question of national reunification in keeping with the will and desire of the Korean people, we must hold a conference for nationwide dialogue which will represent the will of the people from all walks of life. We consider it reasonable to convene a joint conference of all political parties and other organizations of north and south for this nationwide dialogue. We will always keep the door of the national dialogue open to all political parties and other organizations in south Korea.

It is the common duty of the entire Korean nation to fight for the reunification of the country. All the Korean compatriots in the north and the south and abroad must achieve great national unity and join all their efforts in spite of the differences in ideas and systems, and thus accomplish the historic cause of national reunification as soon as possible.

The Korean revolution is a part of the world revolution, and the revolutionary struggle of our people is developing in close connection with the general international situation. In order to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the accomplishment of the historic cause of national reunification, we must strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and create international environments favourable for our revolution.

Independence, friendship and peace are the underlying ideas consistently maintained by the government of our Republic in its foreign relations. These ideas express the common aspirations of our people and the progressive people of the world to build an independent and peaceful new world of friendship. The government of the Republic will maintain the ideas of independence, friendship and peace as a steadfast guideline in its foreign activities and implement them thoroughly.

The government of the Republic will firmly adhere to Chajusong in its foreign relations.

We will map out foreign policies in conformity with the requirement of the Korean revolution and with the specific conditions of our country and carry them out, and settle all questions arising in international relations to meet the desire and requirements of our people. The government of the Republic will develop its relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect, and resolutely uphold the dignity and sovereignty of our nation in the international arena.

It will make positive efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with many countries.

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Its unswerving policy is to promote the relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries. The socialist countries are the strong bastions of the world revolution, and developing friendship, solidarity and cooperation among them is an important guarantee for the victory of socialist and communist cause. The government of the Republic will strengthen friendship and solidarity with the brotherly socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and work hard to develop exchanges and cooperation with them in all fields of politics, the economy and culture.

The non-aligned movement is a mighty anti-imperialist, independent force of our time, which gives a strong impetus to the advance of history. The government of the Republic will make every effort to further extend and develop state relations with the non-aligned countries, the Third World nations, and to realize South-South cooperation.

The government of the Republic will establish good-neighbour relations also with the capitalist countries which respect our sovereignty and are friendly towards our country and will promote economic and cultural interchanges with them.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a peace-loving socialist country. Peace is the natural requirement of socialism and the common desire of mankind.

Today all the people want peace, but the scheme of the imperialists to dominate the world by means of nuclear preponderance has created a tense situation in many parts of the world, the situation in which a nuclear war may break out. This is a threatening challenge to mankind in its cause of peace. Preventing a nuclear war and defending peace is the solemn task of the present times.

With a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of peace, the government of the Republic will resolutely fight to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and to defend peace on the Korean Peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world.

The most important thing in preventing a nuclear war and defending peace at present is to ban nuclear testing, effect nuclear disarmament and abolish nuclear weapons completely. As long as nuclear weapons exist on the globe, the danger of nuclear war will not disappear and mankind will not be able to avoid a nuclear threat. The government of the Republic, in cooperation with all the peace-loving countries, will fight stubbornly to prohibit the testing, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, to prevent the militarization of space, to reduce different kinds of nuclear weapons and, further, to abolish all nuclear weapons completely.

To create nuclear-free, peace zones and expand them is an important way to effect nuclear disarmament, prevent a nuclear war and preserve peace.

The Korean Peninsula is fraught with the greatest danger of nuclear war in the world. To ensure peace and security in this part of the world, therefore, is very important in improving the situation in Asia and the Pacific region and in easing the general international tension. The government of the Republic will make every effort to get the nuclear weapons withdrawn from south Korea and to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The government of the Republic fully supports all the peaceful proposals made by the socialist countries in order to prevent a nuclear war and preserve world peace and security, and highly appraises their sincere efforts to implement them. We give full support to the European socialist countries and the people in this region in their struggle to create nuclear-free, peace zones in the Balkan Peninsula and in many other parts of Europe and express our firm solidarity with the peace-loving people throughout the world in their struggle to create nuclear-free, peace zones in Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean and many other parts of the world.

The government of the Republic fully supports the just cause of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and all other parts of the world, who are fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and for the building of a new society in opposition to the imperialist moves for aggression and war. It expresses firm solidarity with the ever-increasing anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement in vast areas of the world.

Under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the government of the DPRK will resolutely fight to build a peaceful and prosperous new world which is free from imperialism and war, in firm unity with the socialist countries, the non-aligned nations and all the peace forces throughout the world.

Comrades,

Today our people, with unshakable confidence, are firmly resolved to win the complete victory of socialism and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification as soon as possible by pressing ahead with the revolution and construction.

Invincible is the might of our people who are armed firmly with the Juche idea and rallied closely behind the party, and bright is the future of our people who have seized state power in their hands and are working for the just, revolutionary cause.

Speech of Deputy Rim Chun Chu

Deputy Rim Chun Chu, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech on the reelection of President Kim Il Sung as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly which opened in Pyongyang on Dec. 29.

Representing the unshakable will and ardent desire of the party membership and the people of the whole country, he reported to the Supreme People's Assembly a proposal of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee to invariably have as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea President Kim Il Sung who has been devoting all his life entirely to national independence and sovereignty, the prosperity and grandeur of the country and for the victory of the revolutionary cause of the working class and the freedom and happiness of the labouring masses.

President Kim Il Sung, he said, is the first great leader greeted by the Korean people in their thousands of year-long history; he is the outstanding leader of the revolution who has brilliantly ushered in the contemporary history of Korea and brought the destiny of the Korean people to a new age of great development and prosperity by wisely leading the WPK and people in their struggle for independence and sovereignty, socialism and communism for more than 60 years.

The question of carrying forward the revolutionary cause has been successfully solved in the DPRK and a firm guarantee has been provided for carrying the cause of Juche to accomplishment through generations under the leadership of the experienced top echelon of the party thanks to his priceless exploits, the speaker said, and added:

This is the greatest happiness and joy of the DPRK and the Korean people that defy comparison.

He further said:

Let all of us fight on to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, firmly rallied behind our party and the government of the Republic under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has devoted his all to the victory of the world revolution in the whole period of his revolutionary activities under the unfurled banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea. He has immensely developed and enriched the revolutionary theories of the working class and powerfully encouraged the struggles of the people for freedom, independence and socialism with his distinguished ideological and theoretical exploits and brilliant, practical experiences gained in the whole course from the revolution for national liberation to the building of socialism and communism.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the great leader of the party and the state who is leading the Korean revolution along a road of victory with his profound ideological and theoretical activities and outstanding and tested political and military leadership, representing on the highest level the will and interests of workers and peasants and our entire people, the Supreme Commander of the entire revolutionary armed forces and the tender-hearted father of the people who is bringing the desire of the nation and the ideal of the people to shining realization with his boundless devotion to the revolutionary cause and warm love for the people.

Only a party and state guided by a great leader can create a great history and pioneer a great future – This is a revolutionary creed which our people have deeply engraved on their hearts through their long practical course of the revolution. The faith of our workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals to attend President Kim Il Sung in high esteem forever and follow him with loyal hearts is based on this truth of struggle, the experience of history. Therefore, it is a steadfast and eternal faith unshakable in any storm.

The noble cause of Juche, the revolutionary cause of our people who are advancing under the uplifted banner of the Juche idea, guided by the party and President Kim Il Sung, holding him in high esteem as the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will always make a long drive following a victory and our Republic will prosper for ever, he said.

A partial view of Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK.

Educational Aid Fund Sent from Homeland

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 163.08 million yen (in Japanese currency) again to the Koreans in Japan for the democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on the occasion of the New Year 1987, reported the KCNA on Dec. 31, 1986.

This 102nd installment of educational aid fund and stipends sent by him brought the total to 37,989,002,433 yen.

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the WPK Central Committee at a plenary meeting held on Dec. 27.

Nation Urged to Work for Complete Victory of Socialism

In his policy speech entitled "For the Complete Victory of Socialism," President Kim Il Sung stated, "The fighting tasks now facing this government in carrying out the revolutionary cause of Juche are to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and to reunify the country independently and peacefully." **(See the full text of his policy speech on pages 2-7)**

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK promulgated on Dec. 27, 1972 stipulates, "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea strives to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half, drive out foreign forces on a national scale, reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis and attain complete national independence." **(Chapter 1, Article 5)**

The President proposed the following three major tasks to ensure the complete victory of socialism:

- To transform people and social relations on the pattern of the working class so as to eliminate class differences and establish a classless society;
- To press ahead with socialist economic construction; and
- To strengthen the people's government and enhance its functions and role.

He proceeded to elaborate on actual ways of achieving these objectives in his policy speech which was divided into five parts.

The President described "a complete victorious society" as "a consummated socialist society with the whole of which has been working-classized and in which all the people, as equal masters of the state and society, lead an independent and creative life."

He continued: "The completely victorious socialist society is a classless society, a developed society where all its members are provided with complete socio-political equality and decent material and cultural lives. It is a society which, from the point of social progress, coincides with the end of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, and in which the lower stage of communism becomes a complete reality and gradual transition to the higher stage of communism gets under way."

The President declared that his country is near the point of announcing "the complete victory of socialism."

President Kim Il Sung is the first to devise a theory of "the complete victory of socialism" and define "the transition period" correctly. His theory holds that the transition period ends with a complete victory of socialism, namely a classless society.

He pointed out that a historic task of the transition period is to bring about a classless society by eliminating all class antagonisms and class distinctions.

He had this to say in his policy speech,"... the abolition of classes in a socialist society boils down to the question of eliminating the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry by solving the rural question."

Science and Technology of Prime Importance

The President stated in his speech that the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction put forward by the Sixth Congress of the WPK in October 1980, should be attained during the third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993), details of which will be published soon.

He also urged the nation to increase total industrial output by 1.9 times and agricultural production by 1.4 times at least during this plan period.

He said that the basic task of the third Seven-Year Plan is "to continue to press ahead with the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy so as to lay solid material and technical foundation for the complete victory of socialism."

He placed special emphasis on the technical renovation of the national economy and on the development of science and technology.

"The present situation of our socialist construction all the more urgently requires the rapid development of science and technology. Without this and without enterprising technical innovations it would be impossible to carry out the gigantic tasks of the new long-term plan and raise our economy onto a new, higher stage," he stated.

New North-South Talks Proposed

As a new step in the process of relaxing political confrontation and easing military tensions, the President called for north-south high-level political and military talks, and proposed that a neutral nations inspection force be set up.

His new proposal is based on the assumption that if there is to be a breakthrough in the national reunification issue then political confrontation and military tensions must be relaxed as soon as possible, so that a sincere atmosphere of trust can be fostered in the nation.

To achieve this end, the President urged that both parties should stop slandering each other and multilateral cooperation and an interchange between north and south should be discussed.

As a positive step in this direction he proposed that an end to the arms race, a reduction in armed forces, an end to large scale military exercises and the creation of a peace zone along the Demilitarized Zone be included on the agenda.

He proposed that a neutral nations inspection force be created, consisting of military personnel from member countries of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, namely Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden, to observe the military actions on both sides of the Demilitarized Zone.

He added that the DPRK is "ready to discuss any proposal to be made by the south Korean side, if it is helpful to the relaxation of the political and military situation."

He believes that the process of detente could be further developed, and commented, "If high-level political and military talks between north and south and other kinds of dialogues succeed, summit talks between north and south may be held to discuss the fundamental questions for national reunification."

Early in 1984, the DPRK proposed tripartite talks between itself, the United States and south Korea for the purpose of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopting a declaration of nonaggression between north and south Korea. Pyongyang holds that these questions are a fundamental step towards peace in Korea.

These proposals were followed by a number of tension-reducing measures last year, which included refraining from conducting military exercises and proposals to hold military talks and establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the peninsula.

The latest proposal reflects the sincerity of the government of President Kim Il Sung in reducing tensions on the peninsula and improving relations with the south.

Li Jin Gyu, First Vice Chairman of Chongryun, Jan. 8 issued a statement supporting the new proposal.

No Intention to "Invade South"

In his policy speech, the DPRK top leader for the first time commented on the south Koreans' groundless argument over the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station.

"As for the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station, it is, to all intents and purposes, a peaceful project undertaken under the long-term plan for our socialist economic construction. So there is no reason why the south Korean authorities should feel themselves threatened," he said.

The President stressed, "None of us is so stupid as to make such a large investment in the project simply for the purpose of 'attacking them by means of flood' nor does he want to see the south Korean people suffer a disaster."

Once again the Korean leader took the opportunity to declare that the DPRK has no intention of "invading the south."

"We have stated more than once that we will not invade the south. This stand which was officially expressed by a large number of our peace proposals and its sincerity has already been confirmed by the historical facts during the past decades," he said and continued: "We never want national extermination, nor can we tolerate our territory to become the theatre of a nuclear war provoked by the United States. From this standpoint we declare once again that we have no intention to invade the south and, at the same time, strongly assert that the Korean Peninsula be turned as soon as possible into a nuclear-free, peace zone."

NOTE: The President of the DPRK is the Head of State. He is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly for a four-year term of office.

The SPA is the highest organ of state power in the DPRK, with sole legislative powers.

Deputies to the SPA are elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, their term of office being for four years.

The Central People's Committee is the highest leadership organ of the state and is headed by the President. It consists of the President, Vice Presidents, the Secretary and other members.

The Standing Committee of the SPA is a permanent body of the SPA consisting of the Chairman, Vice Chairmen, the Secretary and members.

The Administration Council is the administrative body of the highest organ of state power.

EDITORIAL

Korean People March toward Complete Victory of Socialism

At the end of last year, the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly were held in Pyongyang.

The former decided on a direction to be followed for the fulfillment of the third Seven-Year (economic) Plan (1987–1993) starting this year, and the latter reelected President Kim Il Sung as the DPRK President.

President Kim Il Sung in the policy speech titled, "For the Complete Victory of Socialism," delivered at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, set tasks for the complete victory of socialism before the Korean people.

He also proposed new north-south high-level political and military talks to ease tension created on the Korean Peninsula and accelerate the reunification of Korea.

In his policy speech, President Kim Il Sung confirmed the DPRK's standpoint on promoting tripartite talks between the DPRK and the U.S. including south Korea and on establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

These are the most reasonable and realistic proposals necessary for changing tension on the Korean Peninsula into a durable peace and for creating favorable conditions for the peaceful reunification of the divided nation.

Referring to the DPRK's external policy of peace, President Kim Il Sung made it clear that the government of the DPRK will do its best to further develop the cooperation and friendship with other socialist countries and non-aligned countries on the basis of the principles of independence, friendship and peace, and also with the people all over the world who respect the sovereignty of the DPRK.

Moreover, he stressed the determination of the DPRK government,

1) to totally ban the experiment, production, storage and use of nuclear weapons, and to strive for this purpose together with all the peace-loving people of the world,
2) to prevent outer space from being militarized and to completely banish all sorts of nuclear weapons from the earth, and
3) to get all nuclear weapons withdrawn from south Korea and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

With the joy of greeting the year 1987, which is the first year of the third Seven-Year Plan, the Korean people are determined to accomplish a complete victory of socialism, further develop their country and reunify the Korean Peninsula, and maintain world peace.

Meanwhile, since last year, the south Korean people have been energetically waging their struggles to oppose the U.S. and the south Korean authorities' war provocation and anti-communist policies and their plot to perpetuate the division of Korea, without yielding to harsh oppression by the authorities.

This year will be a significant year for the democratization struggles of the south Korean people, as well as for the struggles of overseas Koreans including the Korean residents in Japan for democratic national rights.

Especially, the 700,000 Korean residents in Japan will make more energetic efforts for successful fulfillment of the patriotic tasks proposed at the 14th Congress of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) held last year.

We express the expectation and confidence that the peace-loving countries and people of the world will, this year, too, give us unchanged assistance, and support the struggle of the Korean people.

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